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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTHERN DIVISION

12 ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS,
13 LLC,

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 DISH NETWORK CORPORATION,
17 et al.,

18 Defendants.

19 DISH NETWORK CORPORATION;
20 DISH NETWORK L.L.C.; DISH
21 NETWORK SERVICE L.L.C.; DISH
22 NETWORK CALIFORNIA
SERVICE CORPORATION; AND
DISH TECHNOLOGIES, L.L.C.,

23 Counter-Claimants

24 v.

25 ENTROPIC COMMUNICATIONS,
26 LLC; MAXLINEAR, INC.; AND
MAXLINEAR COMMUNICATIONS
27 LLC,

28 Counter-Defendants.

Case No. 2:23-cv-1043-JWH-KES
(Lead Case)

Judge: Hon. John W. Holcomb

**REDACTED VERSION OF
DOCUMENT PROPOSED TO
FILED UNDER SEAL**

**COUNTER-DEFENDANTS
MAXLINEAR, INC. AND
MAXLINEAR COMMUNICATIONS
LLC'S OBJECTION TO SPECIAL
MASTER'S REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION ON
MOTIONS REFERRED BY COURT
ON FEBRUARY 9, 2024, AND
MARCH 26, 2024 AND
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES**

Action Filed: Feb. 10, 2023
Am. Counterclaims and Counterclaims
Filed: Jan. 31, 2024

**OBJECTION TO SPECIAL MASTER’S REPORT AND
RECOMMENDATION ON MOTIONS REFERRED BY THE COURT ON
FEBRUARY 9, 2024 AND MARCH 26, 2024**

Pursuant to this Court’s Order Appointing David Keyzer as Special Master and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53, MaxLinear, Inc. and MaxLinear Communications LLC (collectively, “MaxLinear”) respectfully object-in-part to Special Master Report and Recommendation on Motions Referred by the Court on February 9, 2024, and March 26, 2024, entered on April 22, 2024 (ECF No. 446 (the “R&R”)). The R&R recommends that the Court grant-in-part and deny-in-part MaxLinear’s Motion to Dismiss (1) Amended Counterclaims by DISH Network California Service Corporation; and (2) Counterclaims by DISH Network Corporation, DISH Network L.L.C., DISH Network Service L.L.C., and DISH Technologies, L.L.C. (all entities collectively, “Dish”). For the reasons set forth in this objection, this Court should partly reject the R&R’s recommendation with respect to Dish’s claims for breach of contract (Count IV), fraud and negligent misrepresentation (Count V), and conspiracy (Count VI) and dismiss all claims by Dish against MaxLinear with prejudice.

MaxLinear’s objection is based on this objection, the memorandum of points and authorities below, its Motion to Dismiss and exhibits thereto, its Request for Judicial Notice and the exhibits thereto, the pleadings and papers on file, and any materials and argument presented to the Court at the time of the hearing.

Date: May 13, 2024

By: /s/ Bita Rahebi
Bita Rahebi

Attorneys for Counter-Defendants
MAXLINEAR COMMUNICATIONS,
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

The underlying dispute in this case is a simple patent infringement action between Entropic Communications, LLC (“Entropic”) and several Dish entities. MaxLinear is not a party to those claims. MaxLinear sold the underlying Asserted Patents to Entropic in 2021, long before this action was filed. When MaxLinear transferred the Asserted Patents, it informed Entropic in the Patent Purchase Agreement (“PPA”) that the patents were subject to a commitment to the Multimedia over Coax Alliance (“MoCA”) to license on reasonable and non-discriminatory (“RAND”) terms. Entropic agrees that the Asserted Patents are subject to MoCA RAND obligations. Dish’s counterclaims allege that the Asserted Patents are subject to MoCA RAND obligations. Despite all this, Dish seeks to drag MaxLinear into this litigation, asserting a host of counterclaims all premised on the implausible theory that MaxLinear’s sale of the patents was an attempt to “wash” them of the RAND obligation. These claims have no merit and are irreconcilable with the express language of the relevant agreements. The Court should reject Dish’s attempt to complicate this litigation and dismiss its claims against MaxLinear with prejudice.

Dismissal with prejudice is supported by the Special Master’s correct assessment of the fundamental reality of this case: (1) when MaxLinear transferred the Asserted Patents to Entropic, it assigned those patents subject to MoCA RAND obligations; (2) through the PPA, MaxLinear expressly put Entropic on notice that those patents were subject to the MoCA RAND obligations; and (3) the MoCA RAND obligations ran from MaxLinear to Entropic as a matter of law. (R&R at 20.) MaxLinear did everything that the law and its MoCA duties required of it, rendering Dish’s claims an impossibility. Unfortunately, Dish’s mischaracterizations of both the relevant MoCA restrictions and the case law for contract interpretation appear to have led the Special Master to draw the wrong

1 conclusions as to Dish's breach of contract claim from his original, correct, view of
2 MaxLinear's transfer of MoCA RAND obligations. The resulting R&R is therefore
3 internally inconsistent and it would be error to adopt it in its entirety.

4 MaxLinear's compliance with its MoCA obligations and explicit transfer of
5 those obligations to Entropic inescapably means that Dish's counterclaims for fraud
6 and conspiracy are meritless. Both claims are premised on MaxLinear's allegedly
7 false representations that it would transfer the patents subject to the MoCA IPR
8 Policy, so they should be dismissed with prejudice. MaxLinear's compliance with
9 the IPR Policy was not fully considered in the R&R's analysis of Dish's Counts V
10 and VI, but it is evident that there is no plausible claim for fraud or conspiracy
11 where MaxLinear did precisely what it was required to do. The R&R's analysis of
12 Counts V and VI is also inconsistent with its findings regarding Dish's antitrust
13 claims that as a matter of law, the encumbrances could not be removed. The object
14 of the alleged fraud is therefore a legal impossibility.

15 The Court should correct these mistakes and dismiss Counts IV-VI against
16 MaxLinear with prejudice.

17 **II. BACKGROUND**

18 **A. MoCA and the IPR Policy**

19 MoCA is a non-profit corporation that serves as a standard-setting
20 organization for wired home networking technologies. It formed to "develop[] and
21 promot[e] specifications for the transport of digital entertainment and information
22 content over in-home coaxial environments." (IPR Policy § 1 (ECF No. 360-1).)

23 Companies wanting to gain access to these specifications are required to
24 enter into membership agreements with MoCA, which include Promoter
25 Agreements. (See IPR Policy § 2 (definition of "Applicable Agreement").) These
26 membership agreements include a provision that [REDACTED]
27 [REDACTED] of MoCA's IPR Policy, which "outlines the policy of the Alliance
28 regarding the incorporation and use of certain proprietary materials" in MoCA

standards. (IPR Policy § 1; *see also* ECF No. 337 (“Promoter Agreement”) § 3.1.)

B. Entropic’s Lawsuit and Dish’s Counterclaims

Three years ago, MaxLinear sold some of its patent portfolio to Entropic, including patents related to MoCA technologies. In February 2023, Entropic filed the underlying lawsuit based on Dish’s alleged infringement of those patents. According to Entropic, Dish took “advantage of MoCA without paying appropriate licensing fees for the technology.” (ECF No. 1 ¶ 4.)

Dish filed counterclaims against MaxLinear in September 2023 and amended counterclaims in January 2024. Dish alleges that MaxLinear failed to transfer the Asserted Patents subject to the terms of the IPR Policy. (ECF No. 316¹ ¶ 108.) Dish also alleges that MaxLinear’s misrepresentations it would license the Asserted Patents on RAND terms were false, and that it conspired with Entropic to “wash” the Asserted Patents of MoCA’s RAND obligations. (*Id.* ¶¶ 113-119, 124.)

On February 21, 2024, MaxLinear moved to dismiss all counterclaims asserted against it by Dish. (ECF No. 371 (“Mot.” or “Motion”).) The Motion sought dismissal based on numerous grounds, including the failure of Dish and its affiliates to establish that they have standing to bring their claims, their failure to show that Dish’s non-MoCA member affiliates were third-party beneficiaries to the IPR Policy, and their failure to establish any plausible claim under their own allegations and the provisions of the IPR Policy and EchoStar Promoter Agreement (ECF No. 372 (the “Promoter Agreement”)).

The Special Master issued the R&R, which recommended that the Court grant MaxLinear’s motion to dismiss Dish’s claims for unjust enrichment/quasi contract (Count VII), violation of the Sherman Act (Count VIII) and Cartwright Act (Count IX), patent misuse (Claim X), and violation of California’s Business and Professions Code (Claim XI), and further recommended that the Court deny

¹ MaxLinear refers to the paragraphs of Dish’s pleading (ECF No. 316) beginning at page 68 as the “Countercls.” or “Counterclaims” and pages 1-67 of Dish’s pleading as the “Answer.”

MaxLinear's Motion as to Dish's claims for breach of contract (Count IV), fraud and negligent misrepresentation (Count V), and fraud arising from civil conspiracy (Count VI). (*See generally* R&R.)

III. LEGAL STANDARD

Objections to a Special Master's findings of fact and conclusions of law are reviewed de novo, and the Court may adopt, modify, or wholly or partly reject or reverse the recommendations. Fed. R. Civ. P. 53(f). (*See also* ECF No. 74.)

IV. ARGUMENT

A. Dish's Breach of Contract Counterclaim Should Be Dismissed With Prejudice

In the R&R, the Special Master recommends that, "[f]or the same reasons discussed as to Entropic's motion to dismiss DISH's counterclaim for breach of contract [,] MaxLinear's motion to dismiss DISH's counterclaim for breach of contract (Count IV) should be denied." (R&R at 88:11-13.)

This recommendation is inconsistent with the earlier, correct, determination that MaxLinear assigned the Asserted Patents subject to RAND obligations and that the PPA between MaxLinear and Entropic acknowledged that MaxLinear was doing so. MaxLinear's compliance with its transfer obligations render Dish's specific breach of contract counterclaim against MaxLinear both impossible and implausible under Rule 12(b)(6). Moreover, the Promoter Agreement, which gives effect to the IPR Policy, denies the Dish Affiliates standing.

1. The R&R Does Not Address the Counterclaims Asserted by Dish

Dish's counterclaim for breach of contract argues that MaxLinear breached (1) **Section 5.1.2** of the MoCA IPR policy by allegedly failing to transfer the Asserted Patents "subject to the terms" of the MoCA IPR policy and not including "any provision" in the PPA notifying Entropic that the transfer was subject to the MoCA IPR policy and (2) **Section 4.1.2** of the MoCA IPR Policy by

1 “circumventing” MoCA RAND by not transferring the Asserted Patents subject to
2 the MoCA IPR policy. (ECF No. 316 ¶¶ 108-109.)

3 The R&R on this counterclaim is flawed because it mistakenly relies on the
4 Special Master’s reasoning on the *Entropic* motion to dismiss Dish’s breach of
5 contract claim, which in turn incorporates the reasoning on the Entropic and
6 MaxLinear motions to dismiss the *Cox* counterclaims. (See R&R at 76, 88.) But
7 these are distinct counterclaims that cannot be conflated with the Dish
8 counterclaims against MaxLinear. The contract counterclaim by Dish against
9 Entropic concerns the alleged refusal to provide a RAND license offer.
10 (Countercls. ¶¶ 98-99.) This claim is not asserted against MaxLinear. (*Id.*
11 ¶¶ 108-109.) Likewise, Cox’s only surviving breach of contract counterclaims are
12 based on alleged breaches of *different* contract provisions, concerning patent
13 ownership and confidentiality obligations. (See, e.g., R&R at 52.) Dish does not
14 plead any such counterclaims. The R&R therefore does not address MaxLinear’s
15 motion to dismiss as to the Dish counterclaims.

16 As the R&R correctly states, “MaxLinear put Entropic on notice of the
17 MoCA RAND obligations (and assign[ed] patents as being subject to such
18 obligations).” (R&R at 20:13-14.) Specifically, “[REDACTED]
19 [REDACTED] of the PPA demonstrates that the PPA indeed acknowledged that
20 the patents being assigned were subject to RAND obligations with regard to
21 MoCA.” (*Id.* at 20:7-9 (discussing Entropic’s motion to dismiss Cox’s
22 counterclaims).) Moreover, even without these express terms in the PPA, the
23 MoCA RAND “obligations ‘r[a]n with the patent[s],’ by operation of law, from
24 MaxLinear to Entropic.” (*Id.* at 20:13-16 (citing *Entropic Commc’ns, LLC v.*
25 *Comcast Corp.*, --- F. Supp. 3d ---, 2023 WL 9189317, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 20,
26 2023) (Holcomb, J.)); cf. ECF No. 427 (“Reply”) at 12:14-18 (Section 5.1.2 of the
27 2017 IPR Policy also states that RAND obligations run with the patents regardless
28 of the language in a transfer agreement).) And “even if MaxLinear had *attempted*

1 to remove the encumbrances, it did not. Entropic affirms that it has RAND
2 obligations for the relevant patents.” (R&R at 83:8-9 (emphasis in original).)
3 Thus, the necessary predicate of Dish’s breach of contract counterclaim against
4 MaxLinear is impossible—MaxLinear did not, and could not have, transferred the
5 patents free of any RAND obligations or circumvented the RAND obligations of
6 the IPR Policy. (*See* Mot. at 21-22.)

7 The MoCA RAND obligations are binding on any successor-in-interest of the
8 Asserted Patents—a reality that no party in this case disputes. (*See* Mot. at 18-19;
9 Countercls. ¶ 33; ECF No. 363-1 at 8, 17-18 (Entropic reaffirming its RAND
10 commitment).) In view of this reality, Dish’s theory that MaxLinear breached the
11 MoCA IPR policy by failing to transfer the patents subject to RAND obligations—
12 or that MaxLinear caused Dish harmed by any such transfer—crumbles.

13 The Court should instead dismiss Count IV with prejudice.

14 **2. The Dish Affiliates Lack Standing**

15 MaxLinear demonstrated that Dish Network Corporation, Dish Network
16 L.L.C., Dish Network Service L.L.C., and Dish Network California Service
17 Corporation (collectively, the “Dish Affiliates”) are neither Alliance Parties nor
18 intended beneficiaries of the MoCA IPR policy in view of the Promoter Agreement.
19 They therefore lack standing to assert their counterclaims against MaxLinear. (*See*
20 Mot. at 15-17.)

21 The R&R applies New York law regarding third party beneficiaries (R&R at
22 41, incorporated into *id.* at 88), but California law—[REDACTED]
23 [REDACTED]—is clear that “[t]he language of
24 a contract is to govern its interpretation, if the language is clear and explicit, and
25 does not involve an absurdity.” Cal. Civ. Code § 1638; *see* Promoter Agreement
26 § 9.6 ([REDACTED]); *see also* *Sherman v. Pepperidge Farm,*
27 *Inc.*, 2023 WL 5207458, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2023) (Holcomb, J.) (“[T]he
28 terms of the contract must demonstrate the *express* intent to confer [that] benefit” to

1 claim intended beneficiary status.) (emphasis modified; internal quotation and
2 citation omitted) (quoted at Mot. 15:8-12).

3 Here, the IPR Policy is not a standalone contract, but it is rather [REDACTED]
4 [REDACTED]. (See
5 Promoter Agreement § 3.1 ([REDACTED]
6 [REDACTED]
7 [REDACTED]).) And the plain, unambiguous text of the Promoter
8 Agreement [REDACTED]
9 [REDACTED]
10 [REDACTED]
11 [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED]
13 [REDACTED]

14 (*Id.* § 6 (emphasis added); *see also* Mot. at 15-16; Reply at 8-9.) Even Dish agrees
15 with the premise that “specific statements with respect to the IPR Policy should
16 trump the more general one.” (ECF No. 402 (“Opp.”) at 17:9-13 (citing *Kashmiri*
17 *v. Regent of Univ. of Cal.*, 156 Cal. App. 4th 809, 831 (2007).)

18 The R&R does not discuss [REDACTED] of the Promoter Agreement, which is
19 dispositive as to the Dish Affiliates. The R&R instead applies its analysis from
20 Section IV.A.(1) (which addresses Cox’s counterclaims) to Dish’s counterclaims
21 regarding intended beneficiaries. In doing so, the Special Master determines that
22 Section 1 of the IPR Policy—which vaguely states that the IPR Policy “is intended
23 to maximize the likelihood of widespread adoption of [MoCA] specifications”—is
24 sufficient under the law for beneficiary status. (See R&R at 41.) [REDACTED]
25 [REDACTED] and this language governs
26 under California law. Because the unambiguous text controls, the Court should
27 dismiss the Dish Affiliates for lack of standing, as they cannot be intended third-
28 party beneficiaries.

B. The Fraud and Negligent Misrepresentation Counterclaims Should be Dismissed Based on at Least MaxLinear's Explicit Transfer of MoCA Obligations

As the Special Master correctly determined, “[REDACTED] of the PPA demonstrates that the PPA indeed acknowledged that the patents being assigned were subject to RAND obligations with regard to MoCA.” (R&R at 20:7-9.) The R&R’s finding that Dish adequately pled its fraud claim under Rule 9(b), however, is directly contradictory to the language of the PPA. The R&R focuses on Dish’s bare, conclusory allegations found in paragraphs 114-119 of the Counterclaims—which include allegations that the PPA did not include the proper language subjecting the patents to RAND and that MaxLinear “represented that the Asserted Patents were not encumbered by a RAND obligation.” (Countercls. ¶ 118; *see* R&R at 77-79.) But because the PPA in fact “put Entropic on notice of the MoCA RAND obligations (and assign[ed] patents as being subject to such obligations),” it must govern over Dish’s contradictory and conclusory allegations. (R&R at 20); *see also Gamble v. GMAC Mortg. Corp.*, 2009 WL 400359, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 18, 2009) (“Where an exhibit to a pleading is inconsistent with the pleading, the exhibit controls.”). Thus, there can be no false statement plausibly giving rise to Dish’s fraud claim under either Rule 9(b) or *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007).

Because Dish cannot allege any false statement in view of the R&R’s other findings, it also cannot plead sufficient facts that MaxLinear’s representations were false at the time they were made. Dish offers no more than a bare assertion of the element of a fraud claim that “[o]n information and belief, MaxLinear’s representations that it would license the Asserted Patents on RAND terms were false at the time MaxLinear made them.” (Countercls. ¶ 113); *see also Delphix Corp. v. Actifo, Inc.*, 2014 WL 4628490, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 19, 2014) (information and belief pleading “creates a further inference that plaintiff likely lacks knowledge of underlying facts to support the assertion, and is instead

engaging in speculation to an undue degree”).

The R&R correctly finds that the PPA sufficiently put Entropic on notice—and even in the absence of such notice, the RAND obligations would transfer by law. Applied to Dish’s fraud counterclaim, any allegation of misrepresentations is implausible under both Rule 9(b) and *Twombly*. (See R&R at 20.)

Additionally, the R&R does not address Dish’s failure to plausibly plead reliance and causation required to state a claim for fraud. (See Mot. at 24.) Dish’s sole, conclusory allegation directed to its purported reliance states: “DISH reasonably relied on the representations of MoCA participants, such as and including MaxLinear, that such participants in standard setting would honor their commitments under the MoCA IPR Policy when deciding what technologies to utilize in its business.” (Countercls. ¶ 120.) This allegation is belied by Dish’s own Answer, which states that Dish does not know if it practices, and even denies practicing, the portion of the MoCA standard covered by the Asserted Patents. (See Answer ¶¶ 84, 118, 152, 186, 220, 288, 322, 356, 424, 458.) Dish’s fraud counterclaim should be dismissed with prejudice.

C. Conspiracy

1. The Court Should Dismiss Dish’s Conspiracy Counterclaim for Failure to Plead the Underlying Fraud Counterclaim

The Special Master recommends that MaxLinear’s motion to dismiss the conspiracy counterclaim should be denied because its motion to dismiss the underlying fraud counterclaim should be denied. (See R&R at 91.) But as discussed above, the fraud counterclaim is implausible in light of MaxLinear’s transfer of the Asserted Patents expressly subject to RAND obligations, as well as Dish’s failure to plead reliance and causation. For the same reasons, Dish has not plausibly pleaded conspiracy.

2. Dish Fails to Plead the Elements of Conspiracy

Dish must plausibly establish “(1) the formation and operation of a

1 conspiracy, (2) wrongful conduct in furtherance of the conspiracy, and (3) damages
2 arising from the wrongful conduct.” *Mintel Learning Tech., Inc. v. Beijing Kaidi*
3 *Educ.*, 2007 WL 2288329, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 9, 2007) (quoted in R&R at
4 76-77). It failed to do so.

5 Dish’s allegations of wrongful conduct are premised on an alleged
6 conspiracy between MaxLinear and Entropic “to launder the Asserted Patents, thus
7 ‘washing’ them of the RAND encumbrances set forth in the MoCA IPR Policy.”
8 (Countercls. ¶ 124; *see also id.* ¶ 128 (“[T]he Conspirators attempted to ‘wash’ the
9 patents of any RAND obligations by transferring them to Entropic without any
10 indication of the RAND encumbrances.”).) This allegation is facially implausible
11 given that MaxLinear transferred its patents subject to MoCA RAND obligations
12 and the PPA informed Entropic of those obligations. (*See* R&R at 20, 83.)

13 As the Special Master recognized in recommending the dismissal of Dish’s
14 antitrust counterclaims with prejudice, “even if MaxLinear had *attempted* to
15 remove the encumbrances, it did not. Entropic affirms that it has RAND
16 obligations for the relevant patents.” (R&R 83:8-9 (emphasis in original).) But the
17 R&R does not discuss or incorporate this inability to remove the encumbrances in
18 its analysis of MaxLinear’s motion to dismiss Dish’s conspiracy counterclaim.

19 Because the R&R determined that the RAND obligations attached to the
20 Asserted Patents by MaxLinear’s actions and as a matter of law, and Entropic has
21 affirmed its RAND obligations, there are no conceivable damages or harms to Dish
22 arising from any alleged conspiracy to “wash” patents of RAND obligations.
23 Dish’s counterclaim becomes legally impossible.

24 **V. CONCLUSION**

25 For the foregoing reasons, MaxLinear respectfully requests that the Court
26 reject-in-part the Special Master’s R&R and dismiss all counterclaims by Dish
27 against MaxLinear with prejudice.
28

1 Dated: May 13, 2024

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

The undersigned, counsel of record for Counter-Defendants MAXLINEAR, INC. and MAXLINEAR COMMUNICATIONS LLC, certifies that this brief contains 3105 words, which complies with the word limit of L.R. 11-6.1.

Dated: May 13, 2024

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